

[illegible]

11

CA

Investigations on the biological effects of iron and copper salts added to feed. László Utiányi. *Mezőgazdasági Kutatások* 13, 157-67 (1969). Expts. were made with 135 sows and their 920 young for 14-16 weeks. The usual feed was enriched by various amts. of metal salts consisting of Fe and Cu salts. The ratio of Fe:Cu equalled 10:1. The expts. proved that best results were obtained by the application daily of 800-2000 mg. Fe and 80-200 mg. Cu. When the salts were directly given to the young the results were much less satisfactory than when fed to the gravid sows. The dosing of metal salts should be begun in the last third of the pregnancy. Thus the gravid anemia of sows may be prevented or healed and the young can be made to show at 10 weeks of age mean wts. 4-5% higher than usual. Also the resistance of the young to various diseases seemed to increase significantly. The total no. and wt. of the young of one single sow increased by 5-15% on the dosing of the Fe-Cu salt mixt. The costs caused by the application of the metal salts are relatively low when compared to the gain in live weight and the no. of young obtained. S. S. de Finály

ASB-11-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

11

CA

11B

Estimation of hemoglobin as the acid salt of hematin with the photocal colorimeter. László Urbányi: *Mézőgazdasági Kutatások* 18, 194-9(1942); *Chem. Zentr.* 1943, 1742A.—Light transmissibility of acidified blood solns. in studies with the Hellige Helcometer remained unchanged longer when at least 20 cc. 0.1 N HCl was added for 1 cc. blood. Acid solns. contg. 0.02-0.60 cc. fresh citrated blood per 50 cc. soln. exhibited optical conditions corresponding to the Lambert-Beer law. Hemoglobin detns. carried out under the foregoing conditions, give values which varied at the most 0.5% from the calcd. values based on the Fe content of blood. Because of its simplicity and speed this method is suitable for mass detns.
Maurice M. Rath

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

STEEL STEELS
CAST IRON
NON-FERROUS METALS
METALLURGY

STEEL STEELS
CAST IRON
NON-FERROUS METALS
METALLURGY

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<div style="position: relative; height: 100px;"> CH </div>																										<div style="position: relative; height: 100px;"> 7 </div>																									
<p>Determination of Fe with lodehydroxyquinolinesulfonic acid in photocolormeter. László Urbanyi. <i>Magyarorszag Kémiai Sz. 205</i> (1942); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1943, II, 1391. -- A study of Voss's reaction (C. A. 27, 39) shows that Fe⁺⁺⁺ and Fe⁺⁺ in low concns. react to form the same colored product of 7-kudo-8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulfonic acid owing to the autoxidation of the Fe⁺⁺. On this basis, the colorimetric detn. of small amts. of Fe without previous oxidation is possible if the total Fe content of the color standard and the soln. is not over 0.00% and the mineral acid content of the soln. not over 0.1 N. Results in agreement to 1-2% are obtained if a 10% AcONa soln. contg. 0.3% Na lodehydroxyquinoline sulfonate and a photocolormeter are used. H. M. B.</p>																																																			
ASH, S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																										SIGN. NUMBER																									
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11E

Urinary calculus of pigs. Gyula Sályi and László Urbányi. *Közlemények Országosintézet Eled- Körtan Közp.* 27, 245-51(1940). - Urinary calculus in pigs is not due to waters high in calcium but may be due to improper feeding. A case is described in which beet leaves high in calcium caused alkalosis in the organisms, and renal and vesical calculi were formed because of the too alk. reaction of the urine. S. S. de Finály

C.A.

The biochemistry of fetal life. Development of the chemical composition of the body of pig fetuses during growth. *Isaacs, Ughányi*. (Univ. Agr. Sci., Budapest). *Magyar Állatorvosi Lapja* 5, 6-12(1950).—Examn. of 40 pig fetuses 43-115 days old gave the following results. Length of fetuses was 0.2 cm. on the 100th day and 25.2 cm. on the 115th day. The chem. compn. showed an increase of constituents parallel to age, except of H_2O which was 90.31% on the 43rd and 81.64% on the 115th day. Other constituents changed as follows: Fat 0.44-1.63, N 1.09-1.83, ash 1.30-4.07, Ca 0.119-1.231, Mg 0.011-0.030, P 0.172-0.690%. The bones contained ash 5.59-18.56, Ca 1.25-7.05, Mg 0.09-0.15, P 0.62-3.30% on a wet basis; the bones contained 25.56-78.28% of total ash content of body. The ash of the body contained Ca 0.19-30.25 (in the bones 8.91-28.99 of the total), Mg 0.85-0.74 (0.04-0.02), and P 13.25-16.81 (4.41-13.60)%. The ash of bones contained Ca 34.81-37.08, Mg 2.61-0.81, and P 17.27-78%. The ash content of the body showed a rapid increase from the 43rd to 80th day, then followed a slow growth until the 80th day with a swift final increase. The mean daily wt. increase was 1.03 (in the 1st-2nd month), 5.49 (in the 3rd), and 33.8 g. (in the 4th). The av. increases in dry matter in the same periods were 0.103, 0.546, 7.206; in fat 0.05, 0.024, 0.072; in N 0.011, 0.058, 0.713; in ash 0.017, 0.113, 1.617; in Ca 0.003, 0.020, 0.501; in Mg 0.0001, 0.001, 0.012; and in P 0.002, 0.010, 0.278 g./day. István Finály

116

C. f.

Water requirement of rabbits and its changes during consumption of food of acid or alkaline reaction. László Urbányi (Univ. Agr. Sci., Budapest). *Magyar Állatorvosi Lapok* 9, 176-7 (1950).—Five groups of Chinchilla and Belgian rabbits of 3.0-3.2 kg. wt. received, besides a basic feed (group 5) of (a) oats and oat straw or (b) oats and flax straw, periodically increasing amts. of salts, averaging daily: CaCO_3 1.85 (group 1), $\text{NH}_4\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$ 0.41 (group 2), NaHCO_3 1.46 (group 3), NH_4Cl 0.36 g./kg. (group 4), 1.32 (6); of the Ca/P ratio of the basic feed was 0.33 (a), 1.32 (b); of the other feeds 4.81, 0.60, 0.80, 1.80, resp. The total water intake for each 10 kg. of body wt. averaged 739.12 (group 1), 664.42 (2), 937.90 (3), 812.51 (4), 410.56, (5a) and 812.42 (5b). The amt. of water excreted daily by group 1 was: 44.30 (urine), 6.22 (feces), 45.58 (otherwise); by group 2: 40.20, 11.13, 39.07; by group 3: 65.86, 5.00, 29.05; by group 4: 73.51, 7.15, 19.34; by group 5a-5b: 34.33-34.43, 11.12-27, 54.56-45.69 g., resp. The water requirement varied from 1.5 to 2.0 kg. calcd. for each kg. of dry feed under normal circumstances. This value considerably increased when acid or alk. feed was given. István Földi

URBANYI, L.

HUNGARY/General questions

A

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya No. 7, 1957, 21335

Author : Urbanyi, L.

Inst : None

Title : General chemistry. Textbook for schools of veterinary medicine.

Orig Pub: Megogazd. Kiado 1956, 414 p. 70 forints (published in Hungarian)

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

UREANYI, L.

The role and significance of forage substitutes with ammonia and carbamide basis in the protein supply of domestic animals. p. 117.

MAGYAR KEMIKUSOK LAPJA. (Magyar Kemikusok Egyesulete) Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 14, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 8,
August 1959.
Uncla.

URBANYI, Laszlo

HUNGARY

Animal Husbandry Research Institute, Department
of Zoology and Animal Foods (Allattenyesztesi Kutatointezet
Allatelettani es Takarmanyozasi Osztalya), Budapest

Budapest, Allattenyesztes, No 3, Sep 62, pp 245-250.

"The Loss of Minerals in the Various Silo-types
While Preparing Corn for Silage."

HUNGARY

URBANYI, Laszlo

Animal Husbandry Research Institute, Department
of Zoology and Animal Foods (Allattenyesztesi Kutato-
intezet Allatelettani es Takarmanyozasi Osztalya),
Budapest

Budapest, Allattenyesztes, No 3, Sep 62, pp 251-257.

"Approximate Determination of the Ash-content of Bones
On the Basis of Simple Measurements of Specific Gravity."

URBANYI, L.

Method ofr approximate determination of ash content of bones
through the simple determination of the specific weight.
Acta veter Hung 13 no.2:209-216 '63.

1. Tierphysiologische und Futterungsabteilung (Leiter: H.
Tangl) des Forschungsinstituts fur Tierzucht, Budapest.

URBANYI, L.

Data on the carotene supply of cattle. Acta veter Hung 14 no.3:
267-271 '64.

Further studies on the rachitis of young fattened bulls. Ibid.:273-280

1. Abteilung für Tierphysiologie und Fütterung des Forschungs-
instituts für Tierzucht, Budapest.

URBANYI, Laszlo

Role of simple organic and inorganic substances in feeding animals. Magy kem lap 19 no.10/11:544-548 O-N '64.

1. Research Institute of Animal Breeding, Budapest.

HUNGARY

URBANYI, L.; Research Institute of Animal Breeding, Department of Animal Physiology and Nutrition (original language version not given), Budapest.

"The Effect of Various Fodder Supplements on the Composition of the Blood and Some Tissues and on the Ash Content of the Femur in Milk-Fed Calves."

Budapest, Acta Veterinaria Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XVI, No 4, 1966, pages 387-390.

Abstract: [German article, author's German summary modified] Comparative studies were carried out to determine to what extent the blood composition, the iron content of individual tissues, and the specific gravity and ash content of the bone of the animals is influenced by the addition of high energy food or hay to the regenerated powdered milk used for the raising of milk-fed calves. The investigations revealed that no noteworthy changes were achieved by the method in comparison with the values obtained when calves were fed exclusively on powdered milk. 6 Hungarian, 1 Western references. [Manuscript received 18 Feb 66.]

HUNGARY

URBANYI, L.; Research Institute of Animal Breeding, Department of Animal Physiology and Nutrition [original language version not given], Budapest.

"Comparative Investigation of Young Sheep Fed Silage and in the Traditional Manner.

Budapest, Acta Veterinaria Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol XVI, No 4, 1966, pages 383-386.

Abstract: [German article] Lambs 4-8 weeks old and sheep 14 months old which were born to mothers fed silage and in the traditional manner without silage, respectively, were slaughtered and their blood, liver, femur was subjected to a thorough study. The results are presented in a table. The lambs from silage-fed mothers had a greater amount of hemoglobin, a higher Sahli value, their serum had a lesser Ca and Mg but a greater inorganic P content, their liver had a lesser weight and a decreased Fe content, and their femur had a somewhat greater specific gravity. The results among the silage-fed sheep were considerably different. The hemoglobin content and Sahli value in the blood, the Ca, Mg and inorganic P content in the serum, the Fe content in the liver with a decreased average weight as well as the specific gravity and ash content of the femur was considerably higher than in the control group. It was concluded that the utilization of Ca salts from fodder is increased by a systematic feeding of silage. 10 Hungarian, 1 1/1 Western references. [Manuscript received 18 Feb 66.]

S/186/61/003/002/012/018
E111/E452

AUTHORS: Kokotov, Yu.A., Popova, R.F. and Urbanyuk, A.P.

TITLE: Sorption of long-life fission products by soils and clay minerals

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, 1961, Vol.3, No.2, pp.199-206

TEXT: The expansion of the atomic industry and power stations and fall-out from atomic explosions makes the study of reaction of fission products with soils important. The present work gives the first results of an investigation of the most toxic fission products, Sr^{90} and Cs^{137} , by some soils and clay minerals. The distribution coefficient of the isotope between solid and liquid phases K_d was taken to represent sorption. $K_d = \Gamma/C_1$, where Γ is the number of mols of solute sorbed on 1 kg of adsorbent and C_1 is the equilibrium concentration (mols/litre) in the solution after sorption. The coefficient was found from the change in activity of the solution on sorption, measurement after sorption being measured on the liquid freed from solid by centrifuging. The volume of solution was always 50 times the weight of sorbent. Before measurement, solutions of Sr^{90} were diluted with their own volume of 1N HCl to prevent sorption of Y^{90} by the glass and kept

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Sorption of long-life fission ... S/186/61/003/002/012/018
E111/E452

for 14 days. Activity was then measured in special cells for counting on liquid samples, a type CTC-6 (STS-6) counter being used. Active solutions were prepared from a Sr^{90} solution of high specific activity in 1N HNO_3 with a salt content of 0.1 mg/mcurie of chemical-reagent purity. The distribution coefficient was measured for six samples of soils of different types: clayey podzolic topsoil, grey soil, chestnut soil, leached black earth, southern black earth and heavy black earth. From the results and published data (Ref.1: V.M.Klechkovskiy, L.N.Sokolova, G.N. Tselishcheva, 5, 136. Atomizdat, M. (1959); Ref.2: N.A.Timofeyeva, A.A.Titlyanova, Izv. AN SSSR, seriya biolog., 1, 111, (1959); Ref.3: J.R.McHenry, Soil Sci.Soc.Amer.Proc., 22, 6, 514 (1958)), it appears that, on the whole, the coefficient is higher for soils with a high exchange capacity, determined in the present work at $pH = 6.4$ (which is close to the pH of the suspension of all but two of the test soils). The authors note that the values of the coefficient (range $170 \pm 30 - 1150 \pm 140$) determined under their conditions determines the intensity of isotope migration in a soil with water. From the ion-exchange equation (Ref.4: B.P.Nikol'skiy, ZhNKh, 3, 1, 59 (1958)) the

Card 2/7

Sorption of long-life fission ...

S/186/61/003/002/012/018
E111/E452

distribution coefficient of Sr^{90} depends finally on that of the macro-component present in the system. For soils this is usually Ca^{2+} , and Fig.1 shows equilibrium values of K_d for Sr^{90} as a function of the logarithm of Ca^{2+} concentration in the original solution for leached black earth (curve 1), southern black earth (curve 2) and Ca^{2+} as kaolin. Fig.2 shows K_d as a function of the logarithm of ratio of the amount of calcium in the system to the exchange capacity of the test sample for kaolin and leached black earth (curves 1 and 2, respectively). Sorption of Sr^{90} could, the results show, be reduced by adding a macrocomponent, in amounts exceeding the exchange capacity of the soil, which competes with Sr^{90} . The authors have studied in this connection the nitrates of strontium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, ammonium and sodium, this being the decreasing order of effectiveness. The authors also show that washing of the root-bearing topsoils with salt solutions would be practicable only for soils of comparatively low exchange capacity and with concentrations (of Ca^{2+} or Mg^{2+}) not less than 0.01 N. The authors also studied the effect of the pH on K_d for their test soils and also kaolin and bentonite. The

Card 3/7

Sorption of long-life fission ...

S/186/61/003/002/012/018
E111/E452

results are shown in Fig.3 (curves 1 to 4 relate respectively to heavy black earth, grey soil, kaolin and chestnut earth) and Fig.4 (bentonite and leached black earth represented by curves 1 and 2, respectively). These curves show the complexity of the processes studied and the need for choosing the right pH if soils and clays are used for sorption of Sr^{90} from solutions. Dealing next with Cs^{137} whose known (Ref.1: V.M.Klechkovskiy, L.N.Sokolova, G.N.Tselishcheva. 5, 136. Atomizdat, M. (1959); Ref.5: D.W.Rodes, Soil Sci. Soc. Amer. Proc., 21, 4, 389 (1957); Ref.7: A.A.Titlyanova, N.A.Timofeyeva, Pochvovedeniye, 3, 86, (1959); Ref.9: T.D.Wright, J.Monahan, UKAEA. Research group. Unclassified. AERE E/R 2707. Harwell (1958)) strong sorption on soils and clay minerals the authors attribute to its fixation in the hexagonal voids in the tetrahedral layer of the clay minerals. This effect has been studied by other investigators (Ref.10: H.W. van der Marel, Soil Sci. 78, 3, 163 (1954); Ref.11: R.F.Reitemeier, Advances in agronomy, 3, 113 (1951); Ref.12: O.Ya.Samoylov. Khimich nauki, 4, Izd AN SSSR, M. (1959)). The authors studied Cs^{137} from 0.01 and 0.1 N and sometimes 1 N solutions of nitrates of various cations of the first and second groups of the periodic table, ammonium nitrate and nitric

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Sorption of long-life fission ...

S/186/61/003/002/012/018
E111/E452

acid, by clayey podzolic soil, southern black earth and kaolin. The order of decreasing effect on the distribution coefficient of some ions tested is Cs^+ , Rb^+ , NH_4^+ , K^+ , H^+ . The results showed that micro-quantities of caesium are fixed by soils (kaolin is less effective) and that therefore washing of the root layer of soil is likely to have little effect. There are 4 figures, 3 tables and 12 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The four most recent references to English language publications read as follows: J.R.McHenry, Soil Sci.Soc.Amer.Proc., 22, 6, 514 (1958); D.W.Rodes, Soil Sci.Soc.Amer.Proc., 21, 4, 389 (1957); W.E.Prout, Soil Sci., 86, 1, 13 (1958); R.K.Schulz, R. Overstreet, J.Barshad, Soil Sci., 89, 16, 1 (1960).

SUBMITTED: April 28, 1960

Card 5/7

34876

3/061/62/000/003/030/030
3150/3101

21,7200

AUTHORS: Kokotov, Yu. A., Rucakova, R. F., Urban'yuk, A. P.

TITLE: The effect of pH and the concentration of salts on the sorption of strontium-90 by some soils

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1962, 129 - 130, abstract 36109 (Tr. Konferentsii po radiats. gigiyene, 1959. L., 1960, 77 - 81)

TEXT: The coefficient of distribution is studied, i. e., the ratio of the quantity of ions adsorbed in 1 g of adsorbent to the concentration of these ions in a balanced solution of Sr^{90} in samples of podzolized and black earth soils. It is demonstrated that the sorption of strontium-90 by these soils proceeds very intensively. The overwhelming part of strontium-90 in the soil is found in the adsorbed state. The coefficient of distribution of strontium-90 in the soil does not depend on the general activity of strontium-90 in the system. The coefficient of distribution of strontium-90 is greater in soils with a greater exchange capacity. The coefficient of distribution of strontium-90
Card 1/2

The effect of pH and the...

S/081/62/000/003/030/030
B150/B101

increases with the increase of pH of suspension to a certain maximum which is found in alkaline regions and when this has been reached the coefficient of distribution is reduced. This circumstance explains the positive effect of liming as a means of reducing the intake of strontium-90 in plants, and can be used to increase the effectivity of decontaminating radioactive waste from strontium-90 in the atomic industry. The coefficient of distribution of strontium-90 diminishes with the increase of concentration of macrocomponents in the solution. The washing of soils with saline solutions for the purpose of removing strontium-90 from the root zones is possible only in soils with a low exchange capacity and in concentrations of a salt solution not less than 0.01 N. Abstractor's note: Complete translation.

Card 2/2

URBANYUK, K.G. (Simfereopol')

Functional relationship between the stomach and the liver in diseases of these organs. Klin. med. 32 no.8:69-70 Ag '54.
(MLRA 7:10)

1. Iz kliniki gosptal'noy terapii (sav. prof. S.R.Tatevosov)
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, pathology,

stomach,)
(PEPTIC ULCER, PATHOLOGY,
liver)

(STOMACH, in various diseases,
hepatitis, infect.)

URBANYUK, K.G., dotsent (Simferopol')

Experimental reproduction of cirrhosis of the liver and spleen
in dogs. Vrach.delo no.7:763 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii i klinika gospi'tal'noy terapii
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(LIVER--CIRRHOSIS) (SPLEEN--DISEASES)

URBANYUK, K.G., dots.; CHERNYSHEVA, L.N. (Simferopol')

Functional state of the liver in various stages of Botkin's disease.
Vrach.delo no.12:1319-1321 D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Kafedra gosspital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. P.A.Tepper) Krymskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(LIVER) (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Pharmacology and Toxicology. Cholinergics V
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1 1959, No. 4491
 AUTHOR : ~~Urbanyuk, K. G.~~; Chernysheva, L. N.
 INST. : Crimean Medical Institute
 TITLE : Treatment of Bronchial Asthma with Tropacine
 [Tropine Ester of Diphenylacetic Acid Hydrochloride]
 ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Krymsk. med. in-ta, 1957, 18, 278-280
 ABSTRACT : Patients affected with bronchial asthma (15), with a duration of disease of not less than two years, were treated with tropacine in a dose of 6 mg thrice daily during the first three days, with a subsequent increase of the dosage to 12.5 mg for a period of one month. The preparation is effective when combined with other methods of treatment. Side effects (dryness of the mouth, nausea, vomiting) were observed in one patient.
 CARD: 1/1

16

URBANYUK, K.G., dots. (Simferopol')

Metabolism of protein and cholesterol and the coagulation system of the blood in hypertension. Vrach. delo no.1:93 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kafedra gospiatal'noy terapii (sav. - prof. P.A. Tepper) i kafedra biokhimii (sav. - prof. G.V. Troitskiy) Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HYPERTENSION)

(BLOOD—ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)

URBANYUK, K.G., dotsent

Influence of some drugs on the coagulability of the blood in
hypertension. Vrach.delo no.10:105 0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Klinika gosptal'noy terapii Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD--COAGULATION)
(HYPERTENSION)

URBANYUK, K.G., dotsent (Simferopol')

Anticoagulation system in hypertension. Klin.med. no.10:135-
140 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kliniki gosptal'noy terapii (zav. - prof. P.A. Tepper)
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYPERTENSION) (FIBRINOLYSIS)

URBANYUK, K.O.

Factor V content in hypertension. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.3:270-272
My-Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. The Chair of Hospital Therapy of the Crimean Medical Institute,
Simpheropol.

(HYPERTENSION): (BLOOD—COAGULATION)

URBANYUK, K.G., dotsent (Simferopol')

Blood coagulation in atherosclerosis. Klin.med. 39 no.5:44-48
My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kliniki gosspital'noy terapii (zav. - prof . P.A. Tepper)
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD—COAGULATION) (ARTERIOSCLEROSIS)

URBANYUK, K.G., dotsent (Simferopol')

Anticoagulation system of the blood in complications in hypertension. Vrach.delo no.10:26-31 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Klinika gosptal'noy terapii (zav. - prof. P.A.Tepper)
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(HYPERTENSION) (HEPARIN) (BLOOD--COAGULATION)

URBANYUK, K.G.

Nicotinic acid in the diagnosis of a prethrombotic condition.
Vop. med. khim. 8 no.3:298-304 My-Je '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Laboratory of Blood Clotting, M.V. Lomonosov State University,
Moscow and Chair of Therapy, Crimean State Medical School,
Simferopol.

(THROMBOSIS) (NICOTINIC ACID) (FIBRINOLYSIS)

URBANYUK, K. G., dotsent

Prethrombotic conditions in hypertension. Terap. 34 no.1:39-44
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz kafedry gosspital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. P. A. Tepper)
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(HYPERTENSION) (THROMBOSIS)

URBANYUK, K.G.

Blood coagulation changes and their relation to the effect of
drugs in hypertension. Kardiologiya 4 no.3:45-48 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Klinika gosspital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. P.A.Tepper)
Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta, Simferopol'.

URBANYUK, K.G.

Blood coagulation in hypertension complicated by cerebral
insultus. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 64 no.10:1481-1484 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)
1. Klinika gosspital'noy terapii Krymskogo meditsinskogo instituta
(zavedyushchiy - prof. P.A. Tepper), Simferopol'.

URBAR, G.

Rekar, G. Aerodynamic resistance of compact loading columns in furnaces. p. 203.
NUDARSKO-METALURGIJSKI ZBORNIK, Ljubljana, No. 3/4, 1964.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

URBAS, B.

VUCO.

7

Thiosemicarbazones and 2-thio-4-(phthalimidoalkyl)-
thiazolidin-5-ones of N-phthaloyl amino aldehydes.
Preparation and antibacterial activity. I. Kraljic, N.
Stancic, B. Sulic, B. Maticic, and B. Drlas ("Pliva,"
Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Arch. Chem.* 26, 71-80 (1964) in Eng-
lish. Six thiosemicarbazones of phthalimidoaldehydes and
five 2-thio-4-(phthalimidoalkyl)thiazolidin-5-ones were
prepared and tested against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacterium*
pyocyaneus, *Escherichia coli*, and *Enterococcus* by the Food
and Drug Administration method. Thiosemicarbazones
showed activity, while the thiazolidinones were generally
inactive. Some of these compds. were tested also by the
Oxford Cup Assay method against the same microorganisms.
A new procedure for prepn. of 2-mercapto-2-thiazolin-5-one
(I) is given. To 30 g. dried, finely powd. H_2NCH_2CN , H_2SO_4 ,
30 ml. MeOH, and a small amt. of phenolphthalein
indicator were added, a soln. of 7 g. Na in 150 ml. abs.
MeOH dropped in with stirring during 0.5 hr. at 6° until a
red coloration developed, the Na_2SO_4 filtered off and washed
with 25 ml. abs. MeOH, the filtrates evapd. to $1/3$ in vacuo
under N at a max. temp. of 40°, alkalized with a few ml.
MeONa soln., evapd. to dryness during 15 min. (max.), 1

Handwritten signature

ml. of a soln. of 0.1 g. Na in 3.5 ml. EtOH, then 17 ml. dry Me₂CO added, the mixt. allowed to stand 1 hr. and occasionally shaken to give solid 2,2-dimethyl-5-iminoazolidine. This was dissolved in 20 ml. H₂O, evapd. in vacuo, dissolved in 125 ml. abs. EtOH, 7 ml. CS₂ added, kept overnight, and scratched to crystallize 20 g. H₂NCOCH₂NHCS₂NH₂CH₂CONH₂, which was dried, powdered, and dissolved in 50 ml. concd. HCl at 0°, then 100 ml. H₂O were added and the mixt. let stand overnight at 0° to give 10 g. I, m. 300° (decompn.). By addn. of a satd. aq. soln. of H₂NCSNH₂ to satd. EtOH solns. of various phthalimidoaldehydes (II), keeping the mixt. 48 hrs., and crystn. from 1:1 EtOH-H₂O, the following α-C₆H₄(CO)₂NCH₂CH₂NNHCSNH₂ were prepd. (R, optical configuration and m.p. given): II, —, 213-13.5°; Et, —, 205.5-7°. Me-CHCH₂, dl, 195-6°; EtOCH₂, dl, 193.5°. p-Me^o-C₆H₄-CH₂, t, 142°; Me₂CH, dl, 205.5-6.5°. By condensing various II with I (cf. Billimoria and Cook, C.A. 44, 1960) following m-α-C₆H₄(CO)₂NCH₂CH₂C(NH₂)C(S)S.CO were

prep'd. (R and m.p. given): Me₂CH, 193-8°; EtOCH₂, 183.6-7°; Et, 182-3.5°.
E. Guttak

URBAS, B.

γ -Aminocrotonic acid. Vinylogs of α -amino acids. I.
K. Baković, I. Jambrić, and B. Urbas (Univ. Zagreb,
Yugoslavia). J. Org. Chem. 19, 1589-90 (1954).—Pure $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CHCO}_2\text{H}$ (I) has been prepd. Refluxing 19 g. α - $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$, 10.4 g. $\text{H}_2\text{C}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2$, and 10 cc. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}$ 3 hrs. at 90–100°, adding 50 cc. 10% H_2SO_4 to the

cooled mixt., and keeping it overnight gave 30% α - $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CHCO}_2\text{H}$ (II), needles from EtOH, m. 170–80°, subliming 150–80°/0.03 mm. From the EtOH mother liquors an isomer (III), m. 218°, is isolated; it is also obtained when II is recrystd. from AcOH. II or III hydrogenated in EtOH 3 hrs. at 20° with PtO_2 gives γ -phthalimido-butyric acid, m. 117.3°. Refluxing 2.95 g. II 12 hrs. with

40 cc. concd. HCl gives 89% $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$. HCl which, passed through an Amberlite IR-4B column, gives 39% free acid (IV), m. 213° (cor.); R_f 0.54 (all paper chromatograms carried out with $\text{PhOH}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ on Whatman paper no. 1); γ -benzamido deriv., m. 176°; lactam, prepd. by distg. IV at 130°/0.03 mm., m. 122–3°. Stirring 13.87 g. II 1 week at 20° with 0.06 mole $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ in EtOH, evap. the mixt. *in vacuo*, suspending the residue in 175 cc. H_2O , and adjusting the mixt. with AcOH to pH 5.5 gave 77% α - $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO})\text{NHNH}$; evap. the filtered soln. *in vacuo* leaves 8 g. oily residue from which 7.3% I, prisms, m. 164° (decompn.), R_f 0.64, is obtained. Hydrogenation of I gives $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, R_f 0.83. Warming 2.31 g. II with 40 cc. SOCl_2 at 40–50° and keeping the soln. 8 hrs. gives 60% γ -phthalimidocrotonyl chloride, needles, subliming 110°/0.02 mm., m. 122–3°, which (1.5 g. in 8 cc. dioxane) is added dropwise (0.5 hr.) to 0.45 g. glycine and 0.36 g. MgO in 80 cc. H_2O with stirring and the mixt. adjusted with concd. HCl to pH 5, giving 46% phthalimidocrotonylglycine (V), needles, m. 220–1°. Refluxing 0.68 g. IV in 20 cc. EtOH with an equiv. amt. $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 2 hrs. and passing the reaction product through an Amberlite column gives 40% γ -aminocrotonylglycine (VI), prisms, m. 218° (decompn.), R_f 0.64, gives a strong anhydria reaction. Hydrogenation of V with PtO_2 in EtOH gives 85% γ -phthalimidobutyrylglycine, needles, m. 178°. Similar hydrogenation of VI gives 83% γ -aminobutyrylglycine, prisms, m. 214°, R_f 0.84.

F. E. Brauns

BALENOVIC, K.; URBAS, B.; DELJAC, A.

Absolute configuration of β -hydroxy- β -phenylpropionic acid. Croat
chem acta 31 no.4:153-155 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

9

1. Chemical Laboratory, Faculty of Science, University of Zagreb,
Zagreb, Croatia, Yugoslavia.
(Hydroxyphenylpropionic acid)

4
1-*Jeff* (NB)
Absolute configuration of (-)- β -hydroxy- β -(*m*-hydroxy-phenyl)propionic acid. K. Balenovic and B. Urbas (Univ. Zagreb, Yugoslavia). *Chem. & Ind. (London)* 1959, 1448-9. (-)- β -Hydroxy- β -(*m*-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid (I) has been assigned the same configuration as (-)-mandelic acid on the basis of the synthesis of the Me ester of (-)-I from either the (+)-diastereoisomer of (-)-*m*-methoxy-*O*-methylmandelic acid or from I. E. J. Poziock

URBAS, T.

Snowshoes and skis in Pohorje. p. 91.
(Slovenski Etnograf. Vol. 9, 1956, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LS, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957, Uncol.

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Report of the Provincial Museum in Maribor on ethnographic research in 1955.
p.271.
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Acute polychondritis. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.21:639-643 26 My '61.

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Grounding of the medium-voltage distribution networks by means of active and inductive resistance. Energija Hrv 13 br.3/4:105-109 '64

1. High-Voltage Laboratory, Faculty of Electrical Engineering,
University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Unska ul. b.b.

LUKOSEVICIUS, A.; STARAS, I.; DAGYS, J., red.; IVANAUSKAS, T., prof.red.;
KRIAUCIUNAS, J., red.; MACYS, J., red.; MINKEVICIUS, A.,
red.; MISEVICIUTE, A., red.; STARAS, I., red.; TUINYLA, V.,
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tekhn. red.

[Lithuanian pomology] Lietuvos pomologija. Red.V.Tuinyla..
Vilnius, Valstybine politines ir mokslines literatūros
leidykla, 1962. 43 p. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Lietuvos sodininkystės draugija.
(Lithuania—Fruit--Varieties)

URBONAS, A. I.

"The Zhagarskaya Cherry, Its Morphology and Biological Traits and Growth Conditions in the Lithuanian SSR." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Biology, Acad Sci Lithuanian SSR, Vil'nyus, 1955. (KL, No 18, Apr 55)

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URBONAS, A. P.

"Innervation of the Arteries Supplying the Tibia." First Moscow Order of Lenin Med Inst, Moscow, 1955

(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

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URBONAVICHUS, I. [Urbonavicius, I.]

Future construction workers should use innovating methods.
Prof.-tekh. obr. 18 no.8:9 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

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uchilishcha No.4, Litovskaya SSR.
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COMES, L., conf.; IGNA, M.; URCAN, I.

Staphylococcal acute angina. Microbiologia (Bucur) 6 no.1:30-31 Ja-F
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LAZOK, Gh., Dr. and URCAN, Mioara, Dr. Work performed at the Section for Contagious Diseases (Sectia de Boli Contagioase) of the Hospital of Huedin (Spitalul Huedin).

"Varioliform Pustulosis in an Eczematous Suckling."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 8, No 5, Sep-Oct 63, pp 457-461.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: A case of Kaposi varioliform pustulosis in a non-vaccinated eczematous infant is reported. The authors emphasize the vaccinal environment as the mode of contamination. Treatment consisted of a combination of specific gamma globulins, antibiotics, cortisone and roborants. The dangers of a "vaccinal environment" for an eczematous infant are pointed out.

Includes 3 French and 1 Rumanian reference.

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Meningo-encephalitic manifestations in epidemic parotitis.
Rev. igiena microb. epidem., Bucur. no.3:66-72 July-Sept
54.

1. (Clinica bolilor contagioase, Cluj).
 (MUMPS, complications
 meningo-encephalitis, statist. in Rumania)
 (MENINGOENCEPHALITIS, etiol. & pathogen.
 mumps, statist. in Rumania)

GAVRILA, I., Prof.; COMES, L., conf.; SERBAN, I., dr.; SOLOVIEV, M., dr.;
GHIDALI, M., dr.; PIRVU, C., dr.; IMPURMANU, A., dr.; CUCU, Al.,
dr.; BUCIU, M., dr.; URCAN, S., dr.; LUCA, E., dr.

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(INFECTION, blood in
sedimentation rate, determ. & relation to intensity of
dis.)
(BLOOD SEDIMENTATION, in various dis.
infect. dis., determ. & relation to intensity of dis.)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, blood in
sedimentation rate, determ. & relation to intensity of
dis.)

GAVRILA, I., prof.; COMES, L., conf.; PIRVU, C., dr.; URCAN, S., dr.; FRATILA, O., dr.,
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Staphylococcal infections in the clinic of infectious diseases. Microbiologia (Bucur) 6 no.1:21-22 Ja-F '61.

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MURESAN, T.; URCAN, S.; BUCIU-URCAN, M.

Considerations on the staphylococcal strain isolated in the Cluj Infectious Disease Laboratory Clinic. Microbiologia (Bucur) 6 no.1:57 Ja-F '61.

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Modifications of coagulation and fibrinolysis in post-viral chronic hepatitis. Med. intern. 14 no.4:493-498 Ap '62.

1. Lucrare efectuata in Clinica a III-a medicala, I.M.F. Cluj
(prof. O. Fodor).

(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (HEPATITIS) (BLOOD COAGULATION DISORDERS)
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URCHIK, S. I., BUDNIKOV, P. P. and MATVEYEV, M. A.

"Theory of the Intensification of Production of Sand-Lime Bricks Using Crystalline Hydrates," C.R.Acad. Sci., URSS, 84, No.5, pp 1021-4, 1952.

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No.11

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Remodeling of a blast furnace. Stal' 23 no.1:14-15 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

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URDEA, Ion, ing.

Geologic structure of the Iron ore deposits of Teliuc
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RUMANIA/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Viruses
and Rickettsiae.

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 40619.

Author : Surdan, C., Niculescu, A., Urden, M.

Inst : Institute of Agriculture.

Title : Investigations in Connection with Influenza
Epizooty in Horses.

Orig Pub: Anuarul lucrar. stiint. Inst. agron., 1957,
463-473.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

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URDES, E.

ROMANIA/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases of Unknown Etiology.

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1950, 92759

Author : Volintir, V., Dumitrescu, A., Netter, I.,
Prejbeanu, Gh., Grindeanu, H., Urdes, E.

Inst : -

Title : A Study of Infectious Atrophic Rhinitis in Swine.

Orig Pub : Probl. mooltehn. si veterin., 1957, No 9,
29-36

Abstract : Antibodies specific to *Pseudomonas pyocyanea* were present in 50 percent of the examined serum from the diseased swine. According to the authors' data, both a filterable agent and *Ps. pyocyanea* take part in the etiology of this disease. — From the authors' summary.

Card : 1/1

RUMANIA

URECHE, Dr. L. State Agricultural Farm Apahida (Gospodaria agricola de stat Apahida) region Cluj.

"Ovine Coenurosis"

Bucharest, Revista de Zootehnie si Medicina Veterinara, Vol 16, No. 6, June 1966; pp 69-72

Abstract: Frequency of this ovine central nervous system parasitosis in various years on some farms; the infestation may vary in relative frequency in the female and male animals, in lambs and adult sheep or rams or mutton; during seasons and years. Clinical and diagnostic data are discussed. Table, 3 Rumanian references.

100 AND 4TH ORDERS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

Effect of adrenalectomy on blood chloride and sodium
 C. I. Urechia, G. Benetato and Reterzanni. *Bull. Acad.
 Sci. Roumaine* 1, 141-4 (1938).—Adrenalectomy in rats
 produces a rise or fall in blood Cl, but generally a fall in
 Na. B. C. A.

ASD SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100 AND 4TH ORDERS

Blood potassium in diseases of the nervous system
C. I. Ulichia, N. Manta, Mme. Retezaru and M. Bum-
burescu. *Bull. acad. med. Roumanie* 4, 547-549 (1957).
Levels of blood K, ranging from 5 to 27 mg. per 100 cc.,
in various diseases of the nervous system were shown.
The majority of cases have a normal blood K, but in
general paralysis there is an increase probably due to the
destruction of red cells, which contain much K. Reduced
blood K was found in cases of mitral disorder, in polyneu-
ritis accompanied by anemia, and in dementia praecox.
Dorothy W. Asher

COI

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/10 General Path Oct 59

3166. HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE DIENCEPHALON IN STATUS EPILEPTICUS - Examenul anatomopatologic al diencefalului în status epilepticus - Urechia C.I. and Lichter C. Serv. VII Psihiat., Spit. Prof. Dr. Ch. Marinescu, București - NEUROLOGIA (București) 1958, 3/4 (295-305) Illus. 5

The hypothalamic nuclei of 3 patients deceased in status epilepticus and of another epileptic whose death occurred through some other cause were studied. Lesions were found in the paraventricular, supraoptic, mammillo-infundibular pallido-infundibular nuclei and in the tuberal nucleus. The lesions consisted of chromatolysis, hyperchromatosis, various aspects of cellular and nuclear alteration, and occasional vacuole formation. The importance of the diencephalon and of the vegetative manifestations in the production of convulsive seizures is stressed.

Rosianu - Orasul Stalin (VIII, 5, 19)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/9 Neurology Sept 59

4318. HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE DIENCEPHALON IN STATUS EPILEPTICUS - Examenul anatomopatologic al diencefalului în status epilepticus - Urechia C. I. and Lichter C. Serv. VII Psihiat., Spitt. 'Prof. Dr. Gh. Marinescu', București - NEUROLOGIA (București) 1958, 3/4 (299-305) illus. 5

The hypothalamic nuclei of 3 patients deceased in status epilepticus and of another epileptic whose death occurred through some other cause were studied. Lesions were found in the paraventricular, supraoptic, mammillo-infundibular, pallido-infundibular nuclei and in the tuberal nucleus. The lesions consisted of chromatolysis, hyperchromatosis, various aspects of cellular and nuclear alteration, and occasional vacuole formation. The importance of the diencephalon and of the vegetative manifestations in the production of convulsive seizures is stressed.

Rosianu - Orasul Stalin (VIII, 5, 19)

CHIS, Gheorghe; URECHE, Vasile

The V Trianguli photometric binary. Studia Univ B-B S.
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Preliminary orbit of the photometric binary V Triangle. Studia
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URECHE, Vasile

TH Comae Berenices, a short periodic Cepheid. Studia Univ B-B S.
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Evening conferences on military discipline. Korm.Vooruzh. sil.
2 no.7:73-74 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

(Military discipline)

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"Collected works of the Yugoslav Seminar for the Regulation,
Measurements and Automation, 1961," edited by M.Brezinscak.
Reviewed by I.Uremovic. Elektrotehnicar 15 no.9/10:160
'61.

UREMOVIC, Ivan

"Collected papers of the Yugoslav Seminar on Regulation,
Measurements, and Automation, 1961," ed. by Marijan
Brezinscak. Reviewed by I. Uremovic. Automacija Zagreb 2
no. 2/4:124 '62.

UREMOVIC, Lucija, mr. ph.

Determination of fetal hemoglobin in peripheral blood smears in
infants born at term. Liječn. vjesn. 86 no.5:585-590 My '64

1. Iz Internog odjela Opće bolnice "Dra O. Novosela" u Zagrebu.

VRBANIC, D., dr.; UREMOVIC, V., dr.; MOHOROVICIC, D., dr

Apoplexy of the adrenal gland. Med. glas. 16 no.5:210-213 My '62.

1. Ginekolosko-porodajni odjel i Patoloskoanatomski institut Opce bolnice
"Brace dr Sobol" na Rijeci.

(PREGNANCY compl) (ADRENAL GLAND dis)
(HEMORRHAGE in pregn)

S

L 22269-66 EPF(1)-2/ENT(1)/ETC(1)/EAT(1) TOPIC AT

ACC NR: AR6005183

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/009/0016/0016

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 96130

AUTHORS: Nekrashevich, I. G.; Tkachenko, V. M.; Urenev, V. I.

TITLE: Time scanning of the process of condensation of matter from a plasma cloud in a condensed discharge

REF SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, vyp. 1, 544-550

TOPIC TAGS: electric discharge, discharge plasma, vapor condensation, electrode

TRANSLATION: The scanning method is used to study the process of emission of matter from electrodes in a condensed discharge, and particularly the change of the composition of the emitting vapor with time. Important experimental data are obtained on the kinetics of formation of the vapor cloud of the electrode material.

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1 nst

L 42027-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6029648

SOURCE CODE: UR/0250/66/010/008/0550/0552

AUTHOR: Sevchenko, A. N.; Tkachev, V. D.; Urenev, V. I.

ORG: Belorussian State University im. V. I. Lenin (Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Photoconductivity spectra of germanium single crystals irradiated with gamma-quanta

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Doklady, v. 10, no. 8, 1966, 550-552

TOPIC TAGS: germanium single crystal, gamma irradiation, electron energy level, impurity level

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the system of energy levels which appears in n-type and p-type germanium irradiated with gamma-quanta from Co^{60} at room temperature. Particular attention was given to a study of the stable centers which introduce deep energy levels into the forbidden zone. Photoconductivity spectra were taken in a range from 1 to 5 μ for temperatures from 300 to 80K before and after irradiation with integrated fluxes of 10^{14} — 5×10^{17} kv/cm². The specimens used were n- and p-type germanium single crystals with initial specific resistances of 48 ohm·cm and 6 ohm·cm, respectively. The concentration of residual impurities in the electrically active state for n-type

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L 42097-66

ACC NR: AP6029648

material was up to 10^{12} — 10^{13} cm^{-3} . Investigation of the electrical characteristics of specimens after irradiation shows the presence of $E_v + 0.01$ eV, $E_v + 0.008$ eV, and $E_v + 0.17$ eV levels in p-type germanium and $E_c - 0.20$ eV level in n-type germanium. Irradiation of n-type crystals with doses up to 5×10^{17} kv/cm^2 did not change the conductivity sign. At $T = 80\text{K}$ the Fermi level in irradiated n-type specimens was located 0.16 — 0.22 eV from the bottom of the conductivity zone, while in p-type specimens it was found 0.20 — 0.26 eV from the top of the valence zone. The presence of deep centers in both irradiated and nonirradiated crystals indicates that these centers are not generated due to the irradiation but are only displayed as the result of it. The transition of electrons between the zones and these centers in irradiated crystals can lead to a significant change in the concentration of free carriers. Such a change in concentration is possible since after irradiation the equilibrated concentration of free carriers becomes very low as a result of their capture by the radiation damage, which introduces shallower energy levels. Therefore in irradiated specimens for which the ratio $\Delta\sigma/\sigma$ is greater, it is possible to detect deep energy levels which belong to residual imperfections of the crystal lattice. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

[JA]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 15Apr66/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002
ATD PRESS: 5064

Card 2/2 of

Industrial Steam Turbine Electric Machines, Moscow/
Leningrad, 1952

~~10-2-1952~~

URENTSEV, A.

Role of repairmen in meeting maintenance requirements. MTS 14 no.3:
31 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Direktor mashino-traktornoy stantsii im. Dzerzhinskogo Tadzhikskoy
SSR. (Machine-tractor stations)

KOVACH, E. [Kovacs, E.]; SHNEYDER, Y. [Schneider, I.]; URESH, F. [Ures, F.]

Mechanism of tropine— Ψ -tropine isomerization. Izv. AN SSSR, Ser.
khim. no. 2: 320-326 P 1964. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Segedskogo universiteta, Vengriya.

URES, 11-89

AUTHORS: Vanyukov, M. P., Mak, A. A. and Uras, ^{51-4 -1-13/26}M. Ya.
TITLE: Instantaneous Brightness of a Spark-Discharge Channel
in a Capillary. (Mgnovennaya yarkost' kanala iskrovogo
razryada v kapillyare.)
PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol.IV, Nr.1,
pp. 90-92. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper reports results of measurements of the spectral
density of brightness of a spark discharge channel in
capillaries filled with air at atmospheric pressure, or
with xenon at 4 atm. The technique of measurement and
apparatus are described in Ref.2. Capillaries filled
with air were glass tubes with internal diameter of
0.25, 0.4 and 1.35 mm and an inter-electrode distance
of 10 mm. Capillaries filled with xenon were quartz
tubes with an internal diameter of 2.5 mm. Brightness
Card 1/4 was measured in the direction at right-angles to the

Instantaneous Brightness of a Spark-Discharge Channel in a
Capillary. 51-4 -1-13/26

capillary. For the sake of comparison, measurements of brightness of the spark discharge were made also in an unbounded air gap. Fig.1 shows curves, for air, of the spectral density of brightness as function of the wavelength under various discharge conditions at the moment when the spectral density of brightness at 4494 \AA reaches its maximum. At constant discharge energy narrowing of the discharge channel by the capillary produces an increase of the channel brightness, particularly in the short-wavelength part of the spectrum. Decrease of the capillary diameter cannot be carried on indefinitely since in very narrow capillaries brightness decreases (e.g. in 0.25 mm capillary brightness is less than in the 0.4 mm capillary). Increase of the

Card 2/4

51-4 -1-13/26

Instantaneous Brightness of a Spark-Discharge Channel in a Capillary.

energy of discharge through a capillary increases brightness. The highest brightness of 50×10^6 stilbs was obtained in a channel 0.4 mm wide, filled with air at atmospheric pressure, on discharging a 0.011 μ F condenser charged to 29 kV. The brightness temperature for this case was 94 000°K. Increase of the inter-electrode distance from 10 to 20 mm does not appreciably change the spectral density of brightness. Fig.2 shows the results for xenon in a 2.5 mm capillary filled with xenon at 4 atm (curve 1) and for a spherical pulse-discharge lamp also filled with xenon (curve 2). The results of Fig.2 show that brightness

Card 3/4 in a capillary filled with xenon (7×10^6 stilbs) is

51-4 -1-15/26

Instantaneous Brightness of a Spark-Discharge Channel in a
Capillary.

less than the corresponding brightness in the spherical lamp (11×10^6 stilbs). This is due to the fact that the discharge-channel width in a 2.5 mm capillary is limited by that capillary at a comparatively late stage of the discharge. Figs.1 and 2 show that radiation from a capillary discharge differs considerably from black-body radiation (dashed curves), except at high energy densities in the discharge channel (Fig.1, curves 1 and 3). The results obtained are summarized in a table on p.92. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 5 references, of which 4 are Russian and 1 American.

Card 4/4

ASSOCIATION: State Institute of Optics imeni S. I. Vavilov. (Gos. opticheskiy institut im. S. I. Vavilova.)

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

1. Capillaries-Spark discharge-Brightness

2. Capillaries-Spectral density

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(Germany, East--Biochemistry)
(Stereochemistry)

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FARKAS, Lorant, kandidatus; F. VARGA, Eva; LEMPERT, Karoly, kandidatus;
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Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalya (for Bite, Dobo,
Farkas, F. Varga, Szantay). 3. "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia
Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei" szerkeszto bizottsagi
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URESCH, Ferenc

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URESOV, I-D

30.3971

Anempodistov, V. P., E. G. Kasharskiy, and I. D. Uresov

Problemy krasnogo turbogeneratorsostroyeniya. (Problems of Building Large Turbo-generators) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 73 p. 3,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut elektromekhaniki.

Ed.: I. D. Uresov; Ed. of Publishing House: A. A. Chizhov; Tech. Ed.:
N. A. Kruglikova.

PURPOSE: This booklet is intended for engineers and scientists.

COVERAGE: The problems discussed in the booklet refer in considerable degree, to the machinery of tomorrow. Thus, the authors have had to base their work on data from design and research projects. They set out some basic trends in the development of turbogenerator manufacturing and indicate the course for further research and development. Chapters I and II were written by V. P. Anempodistov, chapter III by E. G. Kasharskiy, chapter V and VI by

Card 1/3

Problems of Building Large (Cont.)

SOV/3971

I. D. Uzunov, and chapter IV jointly by the authors. The authors thank N. V. Varkanyan. There are 38 references: 24 Soviet, 4 German, 10 English.

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Problems of Building Large (G ...)

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